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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, Dec. 3, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

A People's Loss.

THE nation since our last issue, has been called to mourn the loss of an honored citizen, who by the people had been placed next to the ruler of the land. Thomas A. Hendricks, honored and respected as a man, but doubly reverenced as the holder of a great trust from the people, died suddenly at his home in Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon of last week.

The Presidential Succession.

The death of Mr. Hendricks will compel Congress again this winter to take up the question of Presidential succession, in case both the President and Vice President should die or be rendered incompetent. Following Mr. Garfield's death, several bills, intended to provide for such an emergency, were introduced, but the Republican Senate and the Democratic House failed to compromise upon a bill that was mutually satisfactory. The bill passed by the Senate provided that succession should be through the President's Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State. The House voted this bill down. At present the law provides that in case of death or disqualification of both the President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate, if there be one, if not the Speaker of the House, shall become President pro tempore, until a new President and Vice President shall be elected by a special election, which it is provided shall be held in the November following the death or disability of the regularly elected President and Vice-President. The principal objection to succession through the Cabinet is, that such a method would constitute a President, in case of the death of the regularly elected President and Vice-President, by appointment. The people would have nothing to do with his choosing. As this is a government deriving its authority from the voice of the people, it is claimed that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, in any contingency, that a President should be made by appointment, instead of by the voice of the people. A plan which should provide, in presidential elections, for three Vice-Presidents instead of for one, might meet the difficulty. The second and third Vice-President might be made members of the United States Senate for the nation at large, which positions they might occupy with certain defined privileges and restrictions. It is to be hoped that in some wise way, Congress will this session provide for the contingency of a presidential vacancy.

A Town That Might Learn Philadelphia a Thing or Two.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, seconded by the Philadelphia *Press*, is booming Philadelphia as being simply a big town, with a very little of city push, pluck and enterprise. Eastern Marylanders who have ridden into Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania railroad, and landed in the second story of the new Broad Street Station, and noted the completeness with which the wants of the traveling public are cared for at that model railroad station, and who have then gone out front and gazed up at the big town hall, have been impressed with the idea that Philadelphia is something of a city. They will doubtless be glad to learn that hereafter, they will only be expected to regard it as a big town. If Philadelphia is really in need of a few points as to how to grow into a city as is a city and don't you forget it, she should send a committee down to look at our Eastern Shore Cambridge. There is nothing provincial about Cambridge. She is a city, every inch of the way from the first ward to the gilded eagle that sits upon the flag pole of the city hall.

A Knotty Subject Made Clear.

WHEN the Easton *Ledger* tackles a knotty question editorially it never loses its grip until it has made the subject as clear as a 4th of July day. We are indebted to the *Ledger* for the following statement of facts:

"The reason why the Serbs prefer obtaining Widin and Sofia to any corresponding extension south or west is that the danger of denationalization is much greater in Widin and Sofia than in Bosnia or old Servia. Related elements unite easily; so that while there would be no risk of the Serbs of old Servia being metamorphosed into Turks, or those of Bosnia into Germans, the Serbs of the two sandjaks would probably blend with their Slav brethren and become Bulgarized."

Further on the *Ledger* remarks,—

"When Russia ceases to encourage the Bulgars on the San Stefano course there will be a natural union between Bulgar and Serb, based on ethnographical attraction; but while Russia works Bulgaria to prepare her own way to Constantinople no Balkan confederation is possible, nor any other form of peaceful and progressive existence."

CONGRESS met yesterday. There are many important questions that will come before the present Congress. Among the most important will undoubtedly be the silver question, the tariff and a presidential succession bill.

THE Republicans have the majority in the Senate, and will elect the presiding officer to succeed Mr. Hendricks. Logan, Sherman and Edmunds are all talked of. It is to be hoped that they will select the best, which is undoubtedly Mr. Edmunds.

MR. HENDRICKS' LAST INTERVIEW.

A TALK WITH HIM JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH ABOUT PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PUBLIC MEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Only a few nights before his death I spent the evening with the Vice President and his wife, when he freely conversed about the distinguished men of both parties. He spoke of his great rival in terms of warm admiration for his talent, his force of character, his powers of organization, and the hold he had upon his party, and remarked that he needed but one thing to have made him the greatest party leader and the most popular man the country had ever produced in civil life.—That one thing lacking was a little *suaviter in modo*. He fought and won his battles by sheer force of intellect and power of organization. He lacked the element of conciliation. He never had any compromises to offer. He would not make any effort even to conciliate his own party friends when they became alienated from him, but he dominated his party by his overshadowing talents. This was the estimate placed on Indiana's great war Governor by the Vice-President, only a few days before his death. He referred to what is known as Morton's Masonic Hall speech, and said it was the greatest and most terrible political speech ever made by any man. He spoke of its effect upon both parties. At the opening of the campaign the drift had been in favor of the Democratic party.—Johnson had just split with Congress, and it looked as if he would carry enough with him in this State to give success to the Democrats. Morton had just returned from Europe, and opened the campaign with this speech. Mr. Hendricks said it had a blighting, withering effect upon the Democratic prospects that at once destroyed all hopes of success, while it aroused the Republicans to a pitch of enthusiasm that amounted to a frenzy. It had a like effect in every other Northern State.

I noticed as he came down the stairs this evening to greet me that he appeared very feeble, and mentioned the fact, when he said that it was owing to fatigue, he having labored hard in his office all day. He was very cheerful and declared himself as happy as a man could be.—He spoke of the coming session of Congress and what was likely to come before that body, and promised an interview on these subjects for the *Commercial Gazette*. This interview was to have taken place the very evening of his death. He complained that he had been misrepresented so often by pretended interviews, where he had been made by the reporters to give utterance to sentiments entirely foreign to his own views. He spoke with especial bitterness of a published interview in one of the St. Louis papers not long before, and said that he did not want to be interviewed at all, but would gladly give for the *Commercial Gazette* his views on topics referred to, but desired to do so leisurely, that in the haste of conversation no wrong sentiments might be imputed to him.

He spoke of the civil service law and the policy of President Cleveland. He did not look upon the law with any degree of favor. He believed that the ballot-box was the supreme arbiter as to who should hold the offices. He did not believe, as had been reported, in a wholesale removal of all those in the employ of the government, but he did believe that the people had decided that the offices should be filled with Democrats as soon as it could be done without manifest injury to the public service. He spoke in strong terms of the "offensive partisan" dodge, and characterized it as a "contemptible makeshift," and certain to breed trouble for the party that had resorted to it. As to confirmations, he said that under any law the President would have to be given a great degree of control over his appointments, and that the Senate never had refused confirmation solely upon political grounds, and he did not believe it would do so under Mr. Cleveland, but some of the Senators would take advantage of the "offensive partisan" charge to defeat the confirmation of some who had been given places made vacant upon that plea. He said, too, that in such cases the Democrats would have no right to complain. He said that if the Administration had pursued a straightforward course, making removals and appointments without resorting to any dodge, the Senate would have confirmed them without a word, except in cases where the appointees were manifestly unworthy.

He spoke freely and with great good humor of the last campaign. He said that he had not desired to be a candidate, and when the nomination was first made he determined to decline it, but was prevailed upon not to do so. He referred to what he called the blunders of the Republicans in the campaign. He said the first great blunder in this State was in the opening speech of Major Calkins, at Richmond, wherein he dwelt at such length upon what he termed the enormous surplus the Republicans had piled up in the Treasury, amounting, as he said, to more than $400,000,000.—This gave the Democrats a chance before the people, who were feeling the depression in business caused by the stringency in the money market, to bring out the necessity for lifting the burden of taxation. He characterized the Richmond speech as furnishing all the ammunition the Democrats needed for the campaign. He thought Mr. Blaine made a great blunder when he ordered suit to be brought against the *Sentinel* for libel.

He thought Mr. Blaine's Western trip a grave mistake. While it may have done his party some good in Ohio, it certainly harmed him in Indiana, for it nerved up the Democrats. It showed that the Republicans in this State were badly scared, and had called upon Blaine as a forlorn hope. Before that time the Republicans had been confident, and the Democrats had thought they might have some reason for their confidence, and were consequently discouraged. When the visit of Mr. Blaine was arranged for, it satisfied the Democrats that the boasts of the Republicans had no foundation, but they were really disheartened. This gave the Democrats courage, and they went to work in earnest, feeling assured they could carry the State. From that time the prestige was with them.

He thought, however, the greatest blunder of the campaign, on the part of the Republicans, was the visit to New York and the millionaire supper. He was surprised that a man so politically wise as Mr. Blaine could have ever been led into such a blunder. He had thought the Republican candidate one of the shrewdest political movers in the country, and could not conceive what could have led him to make so grave a mistake. The same visit, he said, had given a chance to Burchard to get off his famous alliteration, which was another club in the hands of the Democrats. He thought, though, the supper did more to turn the tide in New York than anything else.

He spoke of the Mugwumps with ill-concealed contempt. He said the shifting from party to party might do in England, where it was done because of some overshadowing principle of foreign or domestic policy, but in this country the only thing controlling the shifting was a mere sentimentality—a sort of grasping after a shadow.

He spoke of his term in the Senate, and of the last speech he made. It was on the River and Harbor bill. For years the people of Indiana had been desirous of having the harbor at Michigan City improved, but the appropriations had been so meagre that little or nothing had been accomplished. During the last session of his term the Indianians had succeeded in getting quite a liberal appropriation inserted in the bill. When it came to the Senate it was bitterly antagonized, especially by Senator Chandler of Michigan. Senator Morton had opposed some pet measure of the Michigan Senator, and he had an opportunity of getting his revenge. The fight over this section of the bill had gone on for hours, when it looked as if its defeat was assured. He had a short consultation with Senator Morton, and arose to address the Senate. He said that when he was first elected to that body he had visited Michigan City in company with his colleague, Senator Lane, and the Senator of Michigan, who was now opposing the appropriation. He found the people of the north part of his State very earnest in their desire for the improvement of the harbor. It was the only one the great State of Indiana had, and he had told them that while he was in the Senate he would get the Government to do something for the harbor. His term was to close the next day, and it would gratify him very much if he could go home to his people and tell them Congress had done a liberal and generous as well as a just thing for them. At the conclusion of his speech the vote was taken and the clause retained in the bill with hardly a dissenting voice.

He looked upon his term as Governor of the State as his happiest public service, and referred to the campaign at which he was elected as one wherein both sides got scared at the wrong time. When the campaign opened the drift was in favor of the Democratic party. The Greeley movement was just taking shape and color. Gen. Browne, his opponent, wanted a joint discussion, but he was afraid of it. He felt that such a discussion would draw party lines, and thus check the drift, if it did not, in fact, turn it the other way. So he declined to enter into a joint discussion. Some weeks afterward he thought he discovered signs of a change, and that the Democrats were weakening. He then wanted a joint discussion—was eager for it. But by this time Gen. Browne was scared, and would not listen to anything of the kind. Mr. Hendricks laughingly remarked that his opponent made a grave mistake in not accepting the issue and going into the discussion, for he believed if he had done so that Browne instead of himself would have been Governor. He felt inclined to regard the victory of 1872 as the greatest he had ever won. The parties were pretty evenly balanced, with the odds in favor of the Republicans. He drew enough from the Republicans by his personal popularity with them to get elected, while the rest of the ticket suffered defeat. The victory that time turned upon a question of personal popularity. He referred to the charges that had been made against him of always being politically on the fence, and said that he never was on the fence except when he wanted to be. When the right time came he always got down. He spoke of his administration as Governor with pride, and said it was always a source of gratification to him that during his whole political life, extending over more than a third of a century, even when charges were recklessly and wickedly made against many public men, no one had charged him with any manner of corruption, personal or political. He had been savagely assailed time and again, but even in the height of political rancor no one had attacked his integrity.

In speaking about the distribution of patronage, he said that when Mr. Colfax was elected Vice-President he declined to take any part in the distribution of the patronage in the State, and had declined even to sign recommendations for his friends, and by this means had offended and alienated some of his stanchest friends. He did not think it right for the Vice-President to disclaim all interest in the patronage of the State, and while some of it should be left to the Congressmen of the districts, other appointments should be controlled by the party delegation of the State. He referred to the action of Vice President Arthur, who, with the two Republican Senators of New York, sought to control certain appointments. He considered the interest displayed by Mr. Arthur as perfectly justified. He referred to the criticisms that had been indulged in of his seeking appointments for his friends. He cared nothing for them. He never expected to lose his interest in his friends, and whenever he could help one of them to an office he expected to do so. In regard to civil service, he believed that fitness for the place ought to be the first requirement, and when a public man endorsed any one for a position his honor was pledged to it that the man was capable and fit for the place. After the fitness was determined he believed party services should be considered and have due weight. If the principles of the party were right and the best for the country, those who propagated and defended them ought, as a matter of right, to be given the offices. To build up an officeholding class was antagonistic to the genius of republican government, and would result in the stay of progress. He looked upon the theories advanced by the advocates of the present idea of civil service reform as vague, impractical and visionary.

I have reason to believe this was the last conversation he held with a newspaper representative, and although he did not intend his remarks for publication, it is no violence of confidence to now give this cursory view of what he said. Mr. Hendricks was remarkably approachable by newspaper men, and while he was free in his conversations it hurt him greatly when his words were misrepresented by them. He was ready at all times to receive them and greet them cordially, but could, when he thought the occasion demanded it, fence around an interview with a skill calculated to awaken the most profound admiration. On more than one occasion the ambitious interviewer, at the end of a conversation, would find the position had been adroitly changed, and that he was the interviewed and not the interviewer.

Mr. Hendricks' Last Appearance Before His Home Friends.

From the Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The sudden death of Vice President Hendricks yesterday afternoon will call vividly to the minds of many his appearance on the preceding evening at the grand reception given at the residence of State Treasurer Cooper.

While the gathering possessed no political significance whatever, from the very nature of things, it contained many of the prominent Democrats of the State, and was a very brilliant occasion. It was at a late hour when the Vice President and his wife appeared upon the scene. After expressing the courtesies of the evening, Mr. Hendricks paused for some moments on the threshold of the spacious reception rooms, and contemplated the scene with a smile of unconcealed pleasure. A slight pallor was noticeable upon his countenance, yet he never looked or seemed in better spirits, and expressed himself as being in excellent health. As he stood there with that polished grace and suavity of manner so characteristic of his nature, he presented a magnificent appearance, and never seemed grander or in fuller possession of all his powers. There stood before him many a true, tried friend, whose hand grasp was more eloquent than words. Here and there passed many a frosted head of both parties, touched by time and the strain of many an anxious campaign. There were also present several of the younger politicians, who were wont to seek his counsel, and who always met with a kind and encouraging reception. The general eagerness of the throng to gain his presence was especially noticeable, and a long interval of hand shaking followed. He has been received with enthusiasm and distinction wherever he has gone, but the home hearts—the hearts that touched the tenderest cord—how they crowded about him! It was his last meeting of friends on earth, his last farewell to them all; and now it would seem some wise Providence had drawn them together just once more to receive the strong magnetic cheer of this distinguished leader, and his neighbors and friends, regardless of political faith, who were present on that occasion, will have a pleasant remembrance of the last time when he appeared in their social midst.

Mr. Hendricks, in conversation at the reception, was addressed by some one present with the remark that he looked so fresh and youthful that he must have discovered the fabled fountain of perpetual youth.

"No," replied the Vice President pleasantly, smiling in acknowledgement of the compliment, "I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I was engaged in trying a case in Ohio, when a very young man, before a judge whose years, though nearly fourscore, rested lightly upon him, and his youthful appearance was most remarkable. I spoke to him during the trial of my case concerning the disparity in his age and appearance, and asked him how he had managed to preserve his youthful vigor to such a remarkable degree. 'By not allowing myself to look through old eyes,' said he. 'I have endeavored to retain the enthusiasm of younger days in everything I have undertaken, and have retained my youth simply because I have never permitted myself to consider myself old.' So it has been with me. I have retained the enthusiasm of my younger days, and to this I attribute the appearance on which you compliment me."

THERE is a man in Nevada, named Angelia Cardelia, who claims to be the strongest in the world. He is an Italian, aged 38, and stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 138 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cardelia then stooped down and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and with scarcely any perceptible effort raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cardelia with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them. His strength is inherited, for he says his father was a more powerful man than he.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching and affecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by C. F. Stam.

Dec. 18, 1884—1y.

WINTER BOOTS—We have them for men and boys at prices that will be found as low as the lowest. Those in want will do well to inspect our stock. J. H. SIMPERS.

VELVETEENS—In the leading colors Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS

MARRIED.

SIMPERS—WILKINS.—At the M. E. Church, Chestertown, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885, by Rev. J. O. Kemp, E. WILBUR F. SIMPERS and Miss MARY WILKINS, both of Chestertown.

KING—KERNAN.—In the M. E. Church South, Chesterville, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. W. H. Sanders, ENOCH G. KING and Miss AGNES KERNAN, both of Chesterville.

DIED.

WILSON—At Galena, Nov. 17, 1885, JAMES WILSON, in the 75th year of his age.

NOTICE.

Rev. J. Thos. Murray, D.D., President of the Md. Annual Conference, M.P. Church, will preach at St. James at 10.30 A.M. at Lynch's at 3 P.M. and Kennedyville at 7 P.M. on Sunday next, Dec. 6th. The public cordially invited.

It. A. W. MATHER, Pastor.

FOR RENT.

12 DWELLING HOUSES and 2 Good Stables.

C. H. BAKER, Att'y.

Dec. 3—3t.

Money to Loan

On Mortgages, in sums of $1,000 to $2,000.

C. H. BAKER. Att'y.

Dec. 3—3t.

Herefords for Sale.

As I have an overstock of Hereford CATTLE, I will sell very low, 10 head, including Young Cows with Calves by their sides, Yearling Heifers and Bulls.

W. E. JARRELL.

Dec. 3—3t.

FOR SALE—

On the Dr. Ricaud farm below St. Paul's Church, 25 Cotswold EWES, 2 Lambs and a Buck. Also, 3 Good MILCH COWS.

THOMAS ELLIS, Chestertown.

Nov. 19—3t.

FREIGHTING.

Freighting by Sail Vessel solicited in lots, 30 to 175 tons, anywhere on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries.

JOSEPH TURNER, Scott's Point.

Nov. 12, 1885—4t.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, December 1, 1885.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Joseph H. Clinton, late of Kent county, deceased, made and reported by J. Frank Wilson, executor of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once a week for three successive weeks prior to the 31st day of December, 1885.

The report states the amount of sales to be $5,358.12½.

W. S. WALKER,
W. H. HYLAND,
WM. STEVENS,
Judges.

True Copy—Test:

T. ROMIE STRONG, Register of Wills.

Dec. 3—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

MARY WRIGHT,

late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 12th day of May, 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1885.

ISAAC HOLLY, Administrator.

Nov 12, 1885—4t.

Administrator's Sale

—OF—

Personal Property

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned as administrator of Robert H. Rouse, will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of said deceased, between Still Pond and Kennedyville, on

Monday, 14th day of December, 1885,

the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

10 HEAD OF HORSES,

1 COLT, 1 PAIR OF MULES.

FIVE HEAD OF COWS, TWO HEIFERS,

12 HEAD HOGS, LOT SHOATS,

1 Drop-foot Carriage, 1 Family Carriage, 1 Dearborn,
3 Farm Wagons (one Wagon with hay rigging)
1 Self-binding Reaper,
2 Champion Self-rake Reapers, 2 Mower,
2 Empire Wheat Drills, in good order;
1 Wheel Cultivator, 1 Wheel Harrow,
1 Wheat Rake,
4 Large Plows and other small Plows,
3 Sets Wagon Harness, Carriage Pole, Bridles, Collars, Plow Gears, Harrows, Cultivators and numerous other articles in the line of Farm Implements. Also, 190 Locust Posts 140 Oak Posts, 150 Small Posts, 469 Chestnut Rails. Also,

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

comprising

2 Bed-room Suits, Lambrequins, Cornices and Shades, 1 Parlor Set, Knabe Piano and Stool, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Quilts, Spreads, &c.; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Stands Mirrors, Stoves, including Cook Stove and fixtures, and Kitchen Furniture generally, and many other Household articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of $20 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine Months on Note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

CHARLES A. ROUSE, Adm'r of Robert H. Rouse.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.

Nov. 26—tds.

Fine Silverware

—FOR—

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

NEW STOCK!

CHOICE GOODS!

LOW PRICES!

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Trustee's Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN CHESTERTOWN, MD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, wherein Edgar F. Wiatt and Charlotte S. Wiatt, his wife, are complainants, and Wm. H. Lassell, James T. Lassell and others are defendants, the undersigned as trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Maryland, on

Tuesday, 8th day of December, 1885,

AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY,

situated on the southwest side of High street, opposite the old M. E. Church building, and running through to Cannon street, and known as the

"Lassell Property"

This property will be offered in parcels, and sold as may prove most advantageous, and a plot will be exhibited at the sale.

PARCEL No. 1,

Fronts on High street 29 feet, with a depth of 133 feet, and lies between the store-houses of Mrs. Ruth Maul and James S. Bradley.

It is improved by a THREE-STORY FRAME DWELL IN

in good repair, and containing 8 rooms, now occupied by Capt. Jos. W. Thompson. The front room is a large store-room, now occupied by E. F. C. Perkins as a provision store. This is one of the oldest and best stands in the town, and is adapted for any trade, having been long known both as a milliner's and watchmaker's stand.

PARCEL No. 2.

as now held, is an unimproved lot fronting on Cannon street 206 feet and running back 168 feet.

This parcel will be sub-divided and offered both as a whole and in parcels, as will be shown on the plot to be exhibited at the sale. The

TERMS OF SALE

as prescribed by the decree are as follows: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the residue in two equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, in one and two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchasers with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

JAMES A. PEARCE, TRUSTEE.

JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auct'r.

Nov, 12, 1885—tds. [N]

SHERIFF SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of Moses Lambson, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of J. N. Moffett, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity, of the said J. N. Moffett, in and to

Six Head Horses

SEVEN HEAD OF COWS,

A Lot of Hogs and Shoats.

1 York Carriage and Harness, lot of Plow Harness, 1 Drill, lot of Plows, 1 Reaper, 2 Cultivators and two Harrows, and also, all the interest of the said J. N. Moffett, in and to all

THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND OR FARM,

situated and lying in the First Election District of Kent county, Maryland, on the north side of the public road leading from Chesterville to Millington, and adjoining the lands of Moses Lambson and others, and

CONTAINING 123 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS, CALLED

Palmer's Hazzard

AND

CHESTER GROVE,

which formerly belonged to the said J. N. Moffett's grandfather, the late Enoch Moffett,

And I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1885,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

at the court house door in Chestertown, I will offer for sale, the said property, so seized and taken in execution, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

JOHN W. PARSONS, late Sheriff.

Nov. 19, 1885—tds.

PEPPER

RED AND BLACK.

SALTPETRE,

SAGE,

GROUND AND LEAF.

All Pure

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Stam's Drug Store.

Tolchester Line.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Steamer Pilot Boy

Will leave Tolchester every Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Leave Baltimore 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Fare 40 cts. Excursion 50 cts.

TOLCHESTER S. B. CO.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS—Wamsutta Muslin 2100 linen at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF A—

Valuable Estate

ON STILL POND CREEK.

UNDER and by virtue of the power contained in the mortgage, dated on the 2d day of August, 1883, and duly recorded among the land records of Kent county, Maryland, in Liber S. B., No. 4, Folio 496, &c., from James C. Roseberry and wife to the Visitors and Governors of Washington College, the undersigned, the attorney therein named, and by the request of Mortgagees, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, 8th day December, 1885

at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., the whole of the property conveyed by said mortgage, the same being

ALL THAT FARM,

lying on Still Pond Creek, in the Third Election District of Kent county aforesaid, near Moffett's Mill, containing about

216 Acres,

FORMERLY CALLED

'The Gale Farm'

AND THE

WHARF LOT

OF FIVE OR SIX ACRES,

at the head of said creek and adjoining said farm.

The natural soil of this Farm is good and well adapted to cereals, fruit and horticulture, and the situation desirable, being convenient to churches, schools, &c., and possesses all the advantages of frequent and safe communication with the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The Improvements on the Wharf Lot are a

NEW FRAME DWELLING

of Two Stories and an attic, a Storehouse and Granary in good condition, and on the farm a FRAME DWELLING and the usual Out-buildings, also in good condition, and

2 Peach Orchards,

one of about 1,900 trees four years old, and the other of

3,000 Trees Two Years Old,

both thrifty, and their fruit has been judiciously selected from the best market varieties.

A good freight business to and from Baltimore may be secured and profitably carried on from the wharf property.

The farm is divided by a public road which makes about 90 acres on the creek side adjoining the wharf lot.

It will be offered in two or more parcels and then as a whole, and sold as may be found most beneficial to mortgagors.

TERMS OF SALE.—$1,500 cash, or on the final ratification of the sale at the seller's option; $5,000 may be invested in first mortgage on the property payable in three or five years, with interest payable semi-annually; the residue in two equal annual instalments from the day of sale, from which day the whole purchase money will bear interest. These terms may be made more liberal if found desirable.

R. HYNSON, ATTORNEY FOR MORTGAGEES.

Nov. 19, 1885—tds.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1885. *1886.*

Until further notice, the new Iron Steamer

Emma A. Ford

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making all the above landings.

Steamer Corsica

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., for Baltimore, Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Centreville via Corsica creek.

☞ Will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday and Thursday and at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf at 11 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

Oct. 1, 1885.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE.

On and after Wednesday, June the 24th, the Steamer TRUMPETER will leave Georgetown DAILY (except Sunday), at 7 A. M., and leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the Sassafras river.

THE CHESTER

Will leave Buck Neck EVERY DAY (except Sunday), at 8.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 4 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the creek.

Passengers will have five (5) hours in Baltimore, and arrive at Buck Neck at 7 P.M.

Stages will connect with the boat daily at Buck Neck for Chestertown. Mr. Charles H. Davis will have charge of the stages.

WM. CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

☞ Orders left at C. F. Stam's and M. A. Coulson's drug stores promptly attended to.

June 18, 1885. C. H. DAVIS.

SOAPS

FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

Beware of using the Common Soaps in the market! Many Skin Diseases are brought on by using common soap! We have been very careful in making our selections and we believe have the best in town.

COLIN F. STAM.

feb7. ROOG!

FLOUR.

Good Bread,
Good Health
And level head
Gains Wealth.

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Extra, Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood Extra, Occidental Extra, by the barrel, sack or pound. Get our prices on flour before buying. We may save you money.

J. B. SAPPINGTON

HATS & CAPS—New fall and winter styles at J. H. SIMPERS'.

BRING US

YOUR TRADE

Such as Prime Print Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Bacon and

COUNTRY PRODUCE

in general, and we will pay you the

FULL MARKET VALUE

for it,

and sell you GOODS AS LOW if not CHEAPER than any "other man."

We have a

FULL LINE OF MUSLINS,

Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels from 6¼ cts. to 16 cts. per yard. Calico, Tickings, Cottonade Kerseys, red and white all-wool Flannels, and a general line of

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's HOISERY at Prices and Quality to please you.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES

cannot be surpassed for quality and Low Prices.

WE ARE HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FLOUR

dealing direct with the manufacturers, can guarantee quality and price at all times. Call and see us, and you will be convinced that our prices are the lowest.

espectfully,

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

opp. Hudgin's Bakery.

☞ Branch Store corner High and Mill Streets.

Chtown, Md., Sept. 13, 1883.

Bargains

—IN—

WINTER GOODS

—AT—

J. H. Simpers

CHESTERTOWN.

Muslins all widths. Pretty assortment of Prints, Canton Flannels all grades, red, white and gray Wool Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Velveteens, Ginghams, Tickings, Blankets, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; Shawls, Skirts, Gents' Under Shirts, all grades, from 25 cts. up; Children's Vests, Ladies' Vests, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soaps, and a full line of Notions generally.

LARGE STOCK BOOTS & SHOES

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, button and lace all grades. Men's and Boys' Fine Shoes, Men's and Boy's Winter Boots, all sizes and grades, all at prices that will be found as low as the lowest. Full line Rubber Over-shoes.

New Stock Fall and Winter HATS & CAPS of the newest styles to suit all ages at low prices.

Carpets from 25c. per yard up. Oilcloths from 25c. per yard up.

Queensware and Glassware of all kinds.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, at low prices.

We carry a full General Stock, bought at low rates, and offer inducements to cash buyers by selling at small profits.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Dry Goods

AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

HAMTON EASTER & SONS,

199, 201, 203 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Import Direct from Europe

Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Brocade and Fancy Silks & Velvets.
Linens, Hosiery and Underwear,
Embroideries, Laces and White Goods,
Ladies' and Misses' Wraps.

Are Large Buyers, direct from the Manufacturers, of

Domestic Dry Goods,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, DOMESTIC COTTONS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS

☞ Samples Furnished Free of Postage.

TO MERCHANTS.

Will furnish merchants Samples for their customers to select from at lowest Wholesale Piece Prices. Any length cut at same price.

Merchants can buy of us Styles entirely different from those carried by regular wholesale houses.

Oct. 1, 1885—3m.

ALL PERSONS

Irrespective of age, color or sex, whether interested or not in the present nomination or Administration,

ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

W. H. Lambert'

where they can find a Fresh Stock of Goods, such as are kept in a first-class

GROCERY, PROVISION AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

viz.: Flour, Meal, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Dried Beef (chipped to order), Coffees, Teas, Sugars; Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles of Superior quality, Catsup, Chow-Chow, Jellies, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Currents, &c.

Excellent Seed Potatoes,

JUST ARRIVED, BOTH IRISH & SWEET. Call and inspect.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO A SPECIALTY.

Being very thankful for past favors we hope a continuance of the same.

Respt., W. H. LAMBERT,

Apr. 9. opp. *Kent News* office.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, all sizes, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS